Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

Printed and Published [illegible] by BEATY & CRAIG, Proprietors of the Office of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1832 [VOL. XII....NO. 605.

TERMS.—The [illegible] will be [illegible] in advance. Two dollars and a half [illegible] at the [illegible] of the Editors, [illegible] will be [illegible] at 50 cents for the first week and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Persons may be [illegible] by [illegible] addressed to the Editor, or they may act as [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALICETTI'S ESCAPE.

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESS OF ABRANTES.

The insurrection of the 1st Prairial (18th of May, 1795) having resulted in the discomfitures of the ultra democratic or *Mountain* party, a number of its members were of course enrolled upon a proscription list, and among them Salicetti. On the following day a small company, including Bonaparte, had been invited to dine at the table of Madame de Permon, who was to depart in a few days to join her husband. About six o'clock when her guests were expected every instant, she was told by a confidential servant that there was a person waiting to speak with her in her chamber. She immediately repaired thither, taking with her her daughter Laurette, and found Salicetti. He was pale as death, his lips were colorless, and his black eyes were shining like two pieces of burning coal. "I am proscribed," he said in a low and rapid tone, condemned to death, and had it not been for a friend whom I met on the boulevard I would have been lost." "Madame de Permon," he continued, after looking at her intently for some time in silence, "I hope I have not deceived myself in counting upon your generosity. You will save me, will you not? I scarcely deem it necessary to recall to your mind that I once saved the lives of your husband and son." She immediately took him by the hand and led him into a more retired room, as by this time some of the company had arrived and she thought she distinguished the voice of Bonaparte. When they had closed the door, she replied to him, that every thing she could bestow was his, but that there was something beyond every thing else, the safety of her children. "Ask my blood," she continued, "but in concealing you here for a few hours, for in this house you could not remain undiscovered for a longer time, I could not save you, and would only bring myself and my son to the scaffold. I owe you a debt of gratitude; answer me if its payment exacts that much." Salicetti still persisted in his entreaties to be allowed a hiding place, and after a severe struggle with her maternal feelings, she consented to aid him at every risk. Returning then to the drawing-room after having composed herself as much as possible, she found to her great relief that she was in error with regard to the arrival of Bonaparte, and that he had sent an excuse. The repast terminated, and the company departed. A consultation was then held between herself and son and Madame Gretry, the mistress of the hotel, who behaved in an admirable manner, as to the best means of preserving their dangerous secret, and it was determined to put Salicetti into a small and retired apartment, which had before served as a place of concealment. There he was to remain until a passport could be obtained in some way, which would enable him to accompany Madame de Permon in her journey, disguised as a servant.

Intense was the anxiety, as may well be supposed, of those whose lives were endangered by the asylum thus granted; but it was destined to be increased by a severe indisposition with which Salicetti was attacked, and during which, though it did not continue long, he became delirious. It was partly occasioned by the agitation of his mind, brought on by receiving intelligence of the death of several of his proscribed associates. They were six in number. As they were on their way to execution, one of them, Romme, drew from his pocket a large penknife, with which he stabbed himself to the heart? and the same instrument was plunged in rapid succession into the bosoms of the five others. Romme and two of his companions fell dead, but the rest did not accomplish their design. Although grievously wounded, they reached the scaffold still alive, and there were barbarously murdered. "The sickness of Salicetti," says Madame de Abrantes, "was a horrible thing. All that he said, all that he imagined he saw, cannot be conceived. I have read many romances in which similar situations are painted; but how faint the pictures appeared in comparison with my recollections. Never have I read any thing that approached to them. Salicetti had no sentiment of religion, a circumstance which increased the horror of those fearful scenes. It was not a lamentation, but a continual blasphemy. The death of his unfortunate associates had made a terrible impression upon him. It was perpetually presenting itself to his mind under the most frightful aspects. There was one of those unfortunate persons especially whom he saw oftener than the others. That spectre never left his bed-side—he spoke to it, listened to it, answered it. Sometimes he thought he was in a chamber entirely red. But the circumstance which shocked her the most, was the low and modulated sound of his voice in the gravest accents. It is probable that the sentiment of fear predominated over every thing else, even the acutest suffering. I cannot describe in any words the effect which is produced upon me by the remembrance of that pale, sick man uttering words of anathema and damnation in a low tone, and with a dismal monotony of voice." He recoved, and a passport such as was desired was obtained, but in the interim Bonaparte had intimated to her that he suspected the refuge Salicetti had found. As soon as feasible, they set off from their residence—Salicetti mounted upon the box of the travelling carriage of Madame de Permon, in a suitable dress,—and they passed the barriers of the city without difficulty. They reached the end of the first stage, and were about to pursue their route, when a man rode up and asked for "la citoyenne Permon." On her answering to her name, he handed a letter. It was from Bonaparte, though the writing was that of another person, whom our author afterwards discovered to be Junot. This singular epistle we translate literally from the volume before us.

"I have never liked to be taken for a dupe, but I should be one in your eyes, were I not to tell you that I have known for twenty days past, of the concealment of Salicetti at your residence. Recollect my words Madame Permon, uttered on the very day of the 1st Prairial. I had then almost a moral certainty of the fact but now I know it positively. Salicetti, you see that I could have repaid you all the harm you have done me, and by doing so, I should but have revenged myself, whilst you have injured me without my having given you any cause of offence. Which is the finest part at this moment, yours or mine? Yes, I have been able to revenge myself, and I have not done so.—Perhaps you will say that your benefactress serves as your safeguard. True, that consideration is powerful; but, alone, disarmed, proscribed, your head would have been sacred for me. Go, seek in peace an asylum where you may return to better sentiments for your country. My mouth shall be shut with regard to your name, and shall never be opened. Repent, and, above all, appreciate my motives. I deserve it, for they are noble and generous.

"Madame Permon, my best wishes follow you and your child; you are both weak, without any defence. May Providence, and the prayers of a friend be with you. Be especially prudent, and never stop in large cities. Adieu; receive my friendly salutations.

After Madame de Permon and her daughter had perused this letter, it was given to Salicetti, who became much more alarmed at the idea of Bonaparte's being possessed of his secret, than encouraged by the magnanimity of his foe. But the latter was true to his word, and Salicetti accomplished his escape. He took leave of his generous saviours at Mezze, where he embarked in a vessel for Genova.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

Mr. Editor: This truly national work will remain a lasting monument of the learning and industry of the Author; but, like all human works; it has its imperfections. In the definitions and explanations of words and phrases, Mr. Webster is not always accurate, or, to speak more correctly, he does not in every instance give us the last popular meaning. This is not the fault of the lexicographer, for who can anticipate all the "parallel ramifications" of the "radical idea," which in the progress of science daily suggest themselves to the discursive minds of statesmen and philosophers? The great American System, to which we owe so much wealth and happiness, has not been less prolific in this "coinage of the brain;" but as it is of very recent growth, Mr. Webster has not been able to enrich his Dictionary with its vast treasures of thought. Doctor Johnson, in some instances, labored under the same disadvantages. Thus, when he first published his Dictionary, the word "*Excise*" was not understood; but, in the late editions of his work, this most popular dissyllable has been reinstated in all its just rights. So, with us, the word "*Taxation*" has been undergoing a change of meaning, which, out of respect to its great utility, ought to be noted for the information of the rising generation.

What I propose, is, to give you some of the meanings of words and phrases as used in the restrictive philosophy of the day. They may serve as hints for the second edition of Webster. I deem it quite unnecessary to produce authorities. Those who are familiar with the writings of Niles and Hamilton, (who is not?)—with the Tariff Addresses, and the Speeches of Governors and Members of Congress, will be at no loss for examples.

Custom-House—A National Institution, where money is received for the support of capitalists and master-manufacturers

Cotton Manufactory—A Charitable Institution, where children are taught to work and say their prayers, free of expense.

Smuggling—Fraud upon Monopoly.

Surplus Revenue—Excess of income above expenditure; intended to erect hospitals for sturdy beggars.

Tariff—Monopoly.

Tariff of '28—Bill of abominations.

Labor—Machine moved by Congress power.

Agriculture—Unprofitable mode of making bread. (Nearly obsolete.)

To Regulate Foreign Commerce—To Build Manufactories.

To Regulate Domestic Industry—To make people work for *me*, and not for *you*.

To Foster Industry----To make people work as *I* please, not as *they* please.

Judicious Tariff—As much Tariff as the people will bear without rebellion.

Great Interest of the Country—$100,000 of Lowell or Waltham Stock.

To Encourage Domestic Industry—To put the labor of the Country at the disposal of the Master-Manufacturers.

To give a Profitable Direction to Labor and Capital—To make my occupation profitable at the expense of yours.

To Provide a Market for the Surplus Produce of the Country—To lessen the amount of the products of Agriculture.

To be Independent of Foreign Nations—To be *dependent* on certain classes of Capitalists and Master-Manufacturers.

Nation—The Tariff Convention at New York.

Consumer—A person employed to wear coarse cottons.

Iron—A hard black substance, useful principally to Iron-Masters, or Soldiers in time of war.

Molasses—A sweet liquid, used by the friends of Temperance in making Rum.

Syrup—Liquid Sugar; a fraud upon the Sugar Planter.

Duty on Wool—New mode of raising Sheep and Weavers.

Duty on Iron—Encouragement of Blacksmiths.

Duties—Moral Obligations. Now used to estimate the profits of Manufacturing Industry.

American System—A mode of raising the wind without blowing the bellows; wealth by act of Congress.

Constitution—Will of the Majority expressed in Preambles.

Enterprize—Speculation encouraged by Law.

Imports—National loss.

Exports—National gain.

Free Trade—Unproductive mode of exchanging commodities.

I have thus given you a "taste of my quality." If you approve, and the next Tariff should further alter the meaning of the King's English, you may hear again from. X.

The Bastinado.—If I was out of luck on this occasion, I was fortunate on another; this was nothing more nor less than the bastinado bestowed upon some of our boat's crew, who having very unceremoniously seized a Turk by the turban, a row ensued, and two of our tars were lodged in a small gaol close to the market place. I happened to pass, and overhearing words much like unto the following, I ventured in: 'I say Jack, what's that Turk going to do to you?' 'D——me if I know---but he seems to have taken a fancy to my shoes.' I just came in time to see the two sailors thrown upon their backs, and two stout Turks commencing a most regular hammering on the soles of their feet with sticks resembling those carried by Janissaries. Jack roared in no common style, which seemed to astonish the Turks; for they stand the bastinado with apparent indifference accounting it rather an honor than a punishment, although they seldom solicit a contination of such favors. I shortly had our men released, but they walked tenderly for at least a week afterwards.

Life of a Sailor---The Metropolitan.

Labor.—There is a kind of man who thinks nothing is labor but that which is accomplished by bodily strength. To satisfy such a one that you are industrious, you must blast rocks, or dig the earth. I am convinced that corporeal toil is by far most favorable to happiness, because, however tiresome, its intervals are delicious. The most violent labor possible is that which requires an exertion of the mind at stated intervals. For example, the necessity of writing an essay by a given time: the necessity of it---dreadful thought!---These heavy penalties entailed upon us by the nature of civilized society, cause much suffering in the mass. I have known an actress compelled to go through a smiling and light hearted character, when her thoughts were actually engaged by domestic scenes of wo and death! This is what I call labor.

Effects of Fear.—The Courier des Etats Unis gives the following account of an experiment said to have been recently made at St. Petersburgh. Six condemned criminals were placed in a hospital, and confined in the same rooms which had been occupied by sufferers from the cholera. This fact was unknown to them and they remained in good health for three weeks, making use all the while of the same beds which had been used by those who died of that disease. Their sentence of death was then announced to them with a promise of pardon, if they would enter a hospital which had been used for the cholera patients, and should escape the malady. They asked nothing better, and were conducted to a place where the cholera had never been. In a few days they were attacked from fear by the cholera. Four of them died—only two survived.

CENSUS.

The official returns of the United States, present the following results.—

Total number of White Males,		5,358,759
do	do. Females,	5,127,999
do	Male Slaves,	1,014,338
do	Female Slaves,	996,284
do	Free Blacks,	319,467
		12,856,154

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE

Jo L. is a wag in his own way, and is always reeling off the odd end of some amusing yarn or other. To cover his head by vending drops of "creature comfort;" or in other words, he keeps a small grocery store. A short time since we called at Jo's store to taste some of his *new invented, double distilled Burumpooter Lemonade*, when after expressing our admiration of its flavor, he amused us with the following [illegible]. "One hot day last summer," said Jo, thrusting his hands into his breeches pockets and giving his right eye a leeward lurch, while his left looked straight forward, as if to attend to all the business of his shop at once, "a couple of good looking chaps, but rather hard favored, and dry withal, whom I knew to be influential members of a Temperance Society, in a neighboring town, called in to [illegible] tongues with my Burumpooter. And! says I to myself, I'll try your judgment touching matters of a spiritual nature;—so I added a gill of clear Brandy to the dose, which they swallowed with enormous satisfaction. About half an hour after, in came one of my gentlemen puffing and blowing like a Gulph Stream Porpoise, and sweating like M. Chaubert, after an oven experiment. I dodged behind a Cotton Bale, expecting to have my brains beat out for the trick. I was not a little relieved to hear my temperate friend in a voice in which I could distinguish the rich *quaver* of his former portion eagerly demanding another glass of my Lemonade, and "be careful, says he, to fix it just as you did the other, *for that squenched my thirst most perdigiously.*

Value of Time.—People often waste time because they do not know how to save it, or how to use it. The day and the year are the same length to us all; but to look at what some contrive to do in a day or year, one would think they had more time allowed to them than other people have, or they knew how to live without sleep. The secret is, that they never waste any time; they do not pass an hour in doing nothing, because half an hour is not an hour; and a few half hours put together almost make a day.

An excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie; for an excuse is a lie guarded.

The pursuit and open profession of *Truth*, is the noblest end for which a man live or die. *Taylor.*

In some parts of the United States they are holding prayer meetings, and setting apart days of fasting and prayer, for the benefit of poor, benighted, savage, unchristian Georgia; all because the people of Georgia, and their public authorities chose to assert the supremacy of the laws of the state over a couple of impertinent, self sufficient, rebellious [illegible]aries. *Geo. Journal.*

[illegible] know of no better way of meeting [illegible] than by holding prayer meetings ourselves. Why should not the people of Georgia pray that the reign of fanaticism and error may cease, and that noisy and bigoted ignorance may no longer be permitted to scatter its cruel mischiefs throughout the land?

Constitutionalist.

Murder.—On Wednesday night, the 23d ult. a mulatto slave, named Bill Herrington, belonging to Samuel N. Richardson, Jr. Esq. of Bladen county, was shot whilst in the act of entering his house with a torch in his hand the light of which enabled the murderer to take sure aim. Thirteen buck shot were lodged in the lower part of his body, which caused his death in about half an hour. We have received a statement of the particulars which we think it advisable to withhold. *Fayetteville Obs.*

BANK of the UNITED STATES.

The Southern Review places in its true light that part of Mr. McDuffie's report in which he endeavors to shew the constitutionality of the Bank by the argument that paper is coin. The following is the statement and the reply:

Mr. McDuffie says in substance—"Coin is currency; paper is currency; therefore, paper is coin." To which the Review answers—"A watermelon is food; a roasted fowl is food; therefore a roasted fowl is a watermelon."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 19.—Mr. Chambers introduced a bill to provide for the payment to the States therein named, of interest for advances made by them to the United States during the last war, which was read twice and referred. The election of officers of the Senate having been gone into, in pursuance of the resolution of the 13th instant, Walter Lowry was re-elected Secretary, having received 40 out of 41 votes; and Mountjoy Bayley was re-elected Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, having received 34 of 36 votes. Mr. Shackford was elected assistant Doorkeepor on the sixth ballot; and the Rev. Mr. Durbin was elected Chaplain on the second ballot.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.—An interesting debate took place on the consideration of the report of the Committee of Finance on the memorials from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, relative to a reduction of the duties on teas, in which Messrs. Webster, Smith, Clay, Hayne and Chambers took part. The report was finally laid on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.—The resolution submitted on Tuesday by Mr. Holmes, calling on the President for information relative to the trade between the United States and the British West Indies, came up in course for consideration, and after a few remarks from Messrs. Webster, Holmes and Smith, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Smith, who stated that he should call it up to-morrow.

Thursday, Dec. 22.—The resolutin offered by Mr. Holmes, calling on the President of the United States for information in relation to the trade in the British West India colonies &c., were adopted. The bill to provide for the extinguishment of Indian title to land in the State of the Indiana, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, Dec. 23.—Mr. Benton introduced a bill to reduce the price of the public Lands. The bill to provide for the extinguishment of Indian title to land in the State of Illinois and Territory of Michigan, was *passed.*

The Senate then adjourned over to Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 19.—Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported on the petitions of certain citizens of Pennsylvania, on the subject of slavery in the District, requesting to be discharged from a further consideration of that part of it which relates to the abolition of slavery. The House agreed to the report and resolution, and the Committee was accordingly discharged. A variety of resolutions were afterwards introduced, the most important of which was one by Mr. Dearborn, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of exempting from duty, tea, coffee, wines, pepper, spice, indigo, and wool, under certain limitations, (when the current market price of such wool shall not exceed in the United States, twelve cents per pound.) Mr. Dearborn subsequently modified his resolution by changing the reference to the Committee on Manufactures, a debate ensued, in the course of which Messrs. Hoffman, Dearborn, McDuffie, Lewis, Condict, Cambreleng, Everett, of Massachusetts, Adams and Wayne, addressed the House. The discussion was arrested by the expiration of the hour.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.—Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill explanatory of the act to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, which was also read twice and committed. The memorial of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, praying an amendment to their charter, and an increase of aid, was ordered to be printed. Mr. Dearborn withdrew his resolution for the reduction of the duties on tea, wines, spices, &c.; and after the presentation of several other resolutions, upon the question of the reference of one of which a long debate ensued, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.—Mr. Carson of North Carolina, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill to provide for the election of a Delegate, in the said District, to the House of Representatives of the United States, with the right to debate on any question relating to the interests of said District.

Which resolution, after some trivial modification, was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be directed to inquire into the expediency of confirming the acts of incorporation granted by the Legislature of North Carolina to the Roanoake Inlet Company, in 1821 and 1829. And that said committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of surveying said Roanoake Inlet, with a view of re-opening the same, and that the papers now before the Committee of Commerce be referred to the Committee of Internal Improvement.

Thursday, Dec. 22.—A petition was presented, by Mr. Bates, from citizens of Masachusetts, praying the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade within the District of Columbia. Bills were reported for the establishment of an Assay Office in the gold region of the Southern States, and for making further provision for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign counties.

Friday, Dec. 23.—Bills were reported for the organization of the Ordinance Department and of the crops of Topographical Engineers; and making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1832. Mr. Carson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widow of commodore Stephen Decatur. The House adjourned over to Tuesday next.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the constitutionality of taxing any Estate in lands and tenements less than a freehold; and whether the holders of certificates legally authenticated by the Commissioners appointed by virtue of the law of this State, are freeholders within the meaning of the Constitution.

The engrossed Bill to repeal an Act, passed in 1830, to amend an act to alter the time of holding two of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lincoln county, was read the second time, amended and passed, and ordered to be *enrolled.*

Some time was spent in the consideration of the Bank Bill during which considerable discussion ensued, but no question was taken.

Friday, Dec. 23.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Elliott, giving longer time to register grants of land, in this State, deeds of mesne conveyances, &c. By Mr. Massey, to incorporate the Charlotte Engine Company.

These Bills were read the first time.

Mr Brownrigg, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom a Resolution on the subject was referred, reported a Bill to prevent Slaves from attending General Reviews, Regimental Batalion and Company Musters, Camp meetings and Election grounds. Read the first time.

The Bank Bill was again taken up, and discussed, and after various amendments had been proposed and agreed to, it passed its second reading 38 to 27. The Ayes and Noes being demanded by Mr, Move of Pitt, were as follows:—

For its passage. Messrs. Allen, Bell, Brownrigg, Caldwell, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Davenport, Dishong, Dobson, Gilmore, Guinn, Hill, Hall, Hoke, Hoover, Kendall, McDaniel, M'Entyre, M'Farland, Marshall of Anson, Martin of Rockingham, Matthews, Massey, Montgomery of Orange, Parham, Pool, Rencher, Sherard, Skinner, Tyson, Underwood, Vanhook ann Wilson.

Against it. Messrs. Askew, Bateman Brittain, Campbell, Dick, Elliott, Hawkins, Hayley, Howell, Kerr, Marshall of Carteret, Martin of Wilkes, Melchor, Montgomery of Hertford, Mosely, Move of Green, Move of Pitt, Ray, Rowland, Spaight, Seawell, Selby, Simmons, Sneed, Thompson, Toomer and Williams.

Saturday, Dec. 24.

Bills presented. By Mr. Hawkins, to incorporate the Catawba Gold Mine Company. Read the first time.

Mr. Seawell, from the joint select committee on that part of the Governor's Message relating to Slaves, &c. reported a bill which had its first reading—for the better regulation of the conduct of free negroes and slaves.

Mr. Kerr submitted the following Preamble and Resolution, which were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, many acts of malicious mischief have been recently committed by slaves or free persons of color, on the horses and cattle of some of the citizens of Caswell; and whereas, it is believed, that the said outrages were the consequence of a vigilant and faithful performance of duty on the part of the Patrol in the due execution of the law; and whereas doubts exist as to the punishment prescribed by law for such offences, and also as to the adequacy of the punishment for the suppression of the evils. Be it resolved, that the subject be referred to the joint select committee on that part of the Governor's Message, which relates to Slaves, &c. with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Bank Bill passed its third reading 32 to 29, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, Dec. 26.

Mr. Seawell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill altering the laws in respect to the allotment of widow's dower. [Provides that five Commissioners shall be a competent number to lay off Widow's dower.]

This Bill was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. McFarland,

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of compelling all persons in this State, to give in all the stock owned by them, in Bank or Company Corporations, at a fair valuation, under the same rules as govern other taxable property.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Sneed, from the Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of compelling all persons in the State to give in all the Stock owned by them in Bank or Company corporations, at a full valuation, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject—in which Report the Senate concurred.

Mr. Sneed, from the same Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution advising a transfer of the claim of the State against the United States, when collected, to the Literary Fund, reported that legislation upon the subject is inexpedient. Concurred in.

Mr. Sneed, from the same Committee, made a report adverse to the passage of the Bill, referred to them, for the relief of the citizens of this State. The Bill was laid upon the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The most important matters transacted in the Senate, were the presentation, by Mr. Dick, of sundry resolution to the call of a Convention, a duplicate of which will be found in the proceedings of the House of Commons of that day.

Mr. Dishongh also presented sundry Resolutions in relation to the Tariff, denouncing it as unconstitutional and oppressive, and proposing to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives to use their best efforts to obtain a modification of it. [We will publish these hereafter, being compelled on account of the great length of the Convention Resolutions, to omit a more detailed account of the business transacted on this day.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition of sundry citizens of Mecklenburg and Anson, for the erection of a new County out of part of those counties. Concurred in.

Mr. Webb, from the same committee to whom was referred a petion and counter petition, in relation to the opening of Crane Creek in Rowan county, reported that the subject matter is not worthy of legislative interferences, and prayed to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. Concurred in.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to repeal the act passed in 1827, reducing the number of petty musters to two in a year.—Read the first time.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of the bill appropriating money for re-building the Capitol in Raleigh. Mr. Leak took the floor in opposition to the bill and was followed by Mr. Bragg in favor of the measure. He was succeeded by Mr. M'Queen in opposition to the bill and was followed by Mr. Long in favor. Mr. Haywood then rose in reply to the gentlemen who had preceded him in opposition to the bill. When Mr. Haywood had concluded. Mr. Gaston rose and spoke at great length, in favor of the appropriation. At near 5 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Henry, the House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 23.

Bills presented. By Mr. Leake, to amend the act of 1830, to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Pedee and main Yadkin Rivers. By Mr. Mebane, to establish a Bank, by the name and style of the President and Directors of the Bank of Albemarle. [Provisions similar to the proposed Farmers' and Merchants' Banks.] By Mr. Bonner, to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. [Gives them jurisdiction of all cases under $200.]—By Mr. Barringer, to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.

These bills were read the first time.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, covering the Annual Report of the Trustees of the University. The Governor informs the Legislature, officially, in his message that the Trustees of that Institution have declined accepting the loan of the State on the conditions prescribed by the Act of last session. There are five vacancies in the Board to be filled by the Legislature at the present session.

The House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Appropriation Bill. Mr. Henry rose in opposition and spoke for about three hours.—He was followed by Mr. O'Brien, who advocated the measure, The debaate was closed by Mr. Gaston, in reply principally to Mr. Henry. The question on the passage of the bill, at its second reading, was taken about dark, and resulted in its *rejection*, by a vote of 68 to 65.

Those who voted for the bill, were:

Messrs. Arrington, Beckwith, Bell, Boddie, Bonner, Bragg, Broadhurst, Chambles, Cherry, Colman, Cox, Crump, Daniel, Davis, Dozier, Flowers, Freeman, Gillespie, Glenn, Grandy, Gaston; Harper, Haywood, Hartley, Hounder, Howard, Hunt, Jackson, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, J. F. Jones, Judkins, Long, Moody, More, M'Cleese, M'Gehee, Nelson, Nicholson, Outlaw, O'Brien, Pittman, Rand, Riddick, Robertson, Sanders, Sawyer, Sasser, Simmons, Singleton, J. H. Skinner, J. M. Skinner, Speight, Spruill, Stallings, Summer, Swanner, L. Thompson, G. A. Thompson, Toole, Townsend, Wilson, A. W. Wooten, C. Wyche—68.

Those who voted against the bill, were.

Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Barclay, Barringer, Bogle, Brevard, Brooks, Burt gin, Callaway, Cansler, Clayton, Courts, Cumigham, Davidson, Doherty, Edmonson, Emmett, Faddis, Flemming, Garland Gause, Glass, Gwyn, Hart, Henry, Hill, Hogan, Larkins, Laspeyre, Leake, Little, Lyon, Mark, Mebane, Miller; Monk Morris, M'Crn, M'Laurin, M'Lean, M'Milan, M'Neill, M'Queen, Pearson, Peoples, Petty, Polk, Powell, Seawell, Settle, Sherwood, Sloan, Smith, Stephens, Tatham, Thomas, J. B. Thompson, Wadsworth, Watson, Weaver, Webb. Whitaker, Wepstoo, Witcher, Worth, W. Wright, W. J. Wright,——68.

[The debate on this Bill, was taken down in short hand by the Editors of the Register, and will be published hereafter.]

Saturday, Dec. 24.

Bills Presented. By Mr. Outlaw, to incorporate the Eortic Legion. By Mr. Faddis, to encourage the publication of a Hostory of North Carolino. [Provides that Judge Murphy, who is engaged in compiling a History of the the State, may raise by way of lottery for the purpose of enabling him to complete the same, the sum of $50,000.] By Mr O'Brien, to exempt from execution, growing crops, and to secure to debtors a certain portion of the same after they have been severed from the freehold.

These bills were severally read the first time.

The Bill to abolish the punishment of cutting off the ears, was read the second time. Mr. Pearson moved that said Bill be indefinately postponed. On this motion, considerable debate arose, but it was ultimately rejected 44 to 57, and the Bill was ordered to its third reading.

Monday, Dec. 26.

Petition Presented. By Mr. Mebane, of sundry citizens of Orange, in relation to the establishment of a central Rail Road. Read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Bills presented. By Mr. Doherty, to incorporate the Charlotte Gold Mining Company. By Mr. Singleton, for revising and digesting the law of Executors and Administors. [Authorizes the Governor to appoint some competent person to revise and digest the law on this subject, to be laid before, the next Legislature.]

These Bills were severally read the first time.

The Bills—to incorporate the North Carolina Central Railroad Company and to incorporate the Cape-Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company, were each read the second time and passed.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Gaston, from the Committe on the Judiciary, who were instructed to enquire into the expediacy of amending the Act of 1826, so as to limit further the period, within which Tresspasses, Misdemeanors and other offences shall be prosecuted, reported that the Committee believe it inexpedient to alter the said Act in the manner suggested—which report was concurred in.

The Bill to amend the 5th section of an Act, passed in 1816, Ch. 912, for the more speedy trial of Slaves, in capital cases, was read the third time and passed, Yeas 65, Nays 58.

The Bill to appoint a Superintendant of Public Works was taken up, considered, and passed its third reading.

The engrossed Bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State, was read the first time. Mr. Boddie moved that said Bill be indefinitely postponed. On this motion, considerable debate arose, but it was ultimately carried, Yeas 64 Nays 58.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Whitaker, of Macon, presented, the following Preamble and Resolutions which were read, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next:

WHEREAS many of the good people of North-Carolina entertain the opinion that the Constitution of the the State is defective in some of its fundamental provisions, and requires amendment; more especially in the present mode of Representation, which instead of being on the just and equitable basis of taxation and population, is according to counties, unequal in seize and greatly disproportionate in wealth and numbers:

AND WHEREAS, local jealousies and divisions, growing out of this state of things, have for many years existed among the people, distracting the councils of the State, and obstructing liberal and wholesome legislation—a condition of [illegible] character and prosperity [illegible] ly require should be remov[illegible] us, that we may become as [illegible] blessing common rights, and a common principle.

AND WHEREAS, many of the good people of this State entertain the opinion, that the Seat of Government should be removed to some place uniting more advantages than the city of Raleigh: Therefore, for the purpose of removing these dissentions, on principles of compromise and mutual concession, with a view of restoring good feelings among our citizens, and harmony in the councils of the General Assembly:

Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, that it is expedient to call a Convention of the freemen of North Carolina, for the purpose of considering the propriety of amending the Constitution of the State, and also of removing the Seat of Government.

Resolved further, that it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties in this State, on the day of next, after twenty days notice to open poles at the places where elections are usually held in their respective counties, under the same rules and regulations, as elections for members of the General Assembly are now held; and all free white men over the age of 21 years, having been citizens of the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, are requsted to attend said polls, and vote for Delegates to a Convention.

And be it further Resolved, that the Delegates so chosen, shall be distributed among the several counties as follows, the same being on the basis of federal numbers, that is to say.—the counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick Columbus, Carterett, Currituck, Chowan, Camden, Gates, Greene, Hortford, Hyde, Haywood, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Robeson, Tyrrell, and Washington each, one Delegate—the counties of Anson, Bertie, Beaufort, Cabarrus, Chatham, Cumberland, Caswell, Craven, Duplin, Davidson, Edgecomb, Franklin, Halifax, Johnston, Moore, Montgomery, Northampton, New Hanover, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Rockingham, Richmond, Sampson, Surry, Wilkes, Warren, and Wayne, each, two Delegates—the counties of Burke, Buncombe, Guilford Granville, Iredell, Mecklenburg Rutherford, Stokes and Wake, each, three Delegates—the counties of Lincoln, Granville and Rowan, each, four Delegates.

Be it further Resolved, that the Delegates as chosen, shall meet in Convention, on the——day of ——next, and when duly organized, shall proceed to consider the propriety of adopting the following articles to the Constitution of the State: And said Convention shall be restricted and limited to the propriety of adopting or rejecting these articles, or any, or either of them, and no other.

ARTICLES 1. The Senate shall be composed of Members, biennially chosen, one from each County in the State. Senators and Electors shall both possess the same qualifications as are now required of each respectively, by the Constitution.

ART II. The House of Commons shall be composed of Members, biennially chosen by the free white men of the State, in the same manner as hereinafter prescribed; and the members and their Electors shall possess respectively, the same qualifications as are now required by the Constitution.

ART. III. Representation in the House of Commons shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the General Assembly, once in every ten years, on the basis of federal numbers, that is three fifths of the black population added to the whole of the white population. The ratio on which the Representatives shall be distributed among the several counties, at the period of every ten years, shall be so fixed by law, as not to give fewer than ninety, nor more than one hundred members to the House of Commons, over and above the Representatives of the towns, if the Borough System should be retained. When a county may not contain a sufficient amount of federal numbers to entitle it to a member, and when the fractions of the adjacent counties added thereto, are still less than the ratio, then two or more counties may be joined together for the purpose of sending one member or more, according to what they may be entitled to send by the settled ratio. When there are two or more counties, adjacent to each other, having fractions over and above the ratio fixed on, if such fractions when added together, will amount to the ratio, then one member shall be added to the county having the largest fraction. The first arrangement on the principle of the amendment, shall be made by the General Assembly, in the year 1841, and until then, the House of Commons shall be composed of members from the several counties as follows, to-wit: [The resolution is at present a blank one to be changed.

ART. IV. The General Assembly shall meet once, in every two years, but should the public interest require it, the Governor, in the interim, may call an extra session.

ART. V. The Governor, Public Treasurer and Secretary of State shall be biennially chosen by joint ballot of the two Houses. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor longer than four years, in eight successive years.

ART. VI. Whenever any town in this State, not now entitled to representation, shall possess a population of ——— souls, such town shall become entitled to send one member to the House of Commons; and when any town, now represented or hereafter to be represented, shall cease to possess a population of ——— souls then such Town shall forfeit the right of representation.

ART. VII. No higher taxes shall be imposed on the Slave, than on the White poll, and slaves shall not be taxed at an earlier age than 12 years, nor at a later age than fifty years.

ART. VIII. The Convention shall determine on the expediency of removing the Seat of government, and if they determine on removing it, then they shall fix the place of removal, which shall become the permanent Seat of Government until removed by the people in Convention assembled.

On Motion of Mr. Davidson, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the propriety of so amending the law relative to Clerks and Masters, as to make it their duty to enrol in a suitable book, all bills of complaint, answers and original and leading processes, and to allow a reasonable compensation therefor.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 9, 1832

We are again at our post, after looking into the arcana of legislation at Raleigh. And, as it will be expected of, us, we will give our readers the result of our observations. In doing which, we cannot promise them a very rich treat, as every thing almost of importance had been disposed of before our arrival at the seat of government. The appropriation bills had both been taken up, discussed and lost; we shall not therefore be able to give them any account of the interesting debates which occured upon them. But as they will be published in pamphlet form we hope at some future to lay a part at least before our subscribers.

We were in time for the discussion of the bill for the erection of a new county, out of Burke & Buncombe, and we were shocked at the paltry local spirit which influenced some in that debate. We were much disapointed at a speech which Mr. Gaston made on that occasion. Sentiments fell from his lips, which we thought too narrow and contracted for one of the greatest civilians in the Union. But we suppose he thought himself bound to pursue the course he did in obedience to the received way of thinking upon such subjects in his part of the State. Messrs. Mebane, Edmonston, and Brevard represented the West, and did every thing which they could to have her grievances redresed. But they laboured, in vain,—The bill was rejected by a majority of eight or ten votes.

On monday the bank bill was taken up, upon which considerable discussion arose. It was also lost.—so there is but little probability that we shall get a bank from this legislature.

A bill has been introduced into the house of Commons, the object of which is to procure from the legislature money sufficient to make the surveys, for the routes of the central and Fayetteville railroads. That close—fisted parsimony, which has been the bane of all our state legislation, we fear will cause this bill to be lost. If this should be the case, an attempt will be made to raise the necessary funds by subscription.

The bill for an appropriation for the repair of the Statue of Washington it is feared will also be lost. Many would vote for it but for fear of losing their seats in the legislature. Such men must know but little of the people of North-Carolina.

They have too high a veneration for the father of their country and too much state pride to prescribe any member for attempting to preserve that monument of the liberality of our State.

We have now taken a hasty view of what we *saw*; we may at another time give out readers an account of what we *heard*.

We perceive that Mr. Clay means to seize the first opportunity to make a speech upon the American System. The other day he gave notice that when some branch of the Tariff which was proposed to be reduced should be taken up for discussion, he should oppose it and give his views at length. This will doubtless be his master effort and is intended to be used by his friends as an expose of his policy should he be elected the President of *his party*. We are glad that his views are to be placed explicitly before the people. They can then see for themselves the fatal tendency of his national principles. They will be found to aim at the consolidation of the states into one empire —at the anihilation of the State government, which operates as so many checks upon the speedy execution of his plans. What will Mr. Clay then be? President of the people of the United States? No. King of the American people *de facto*. Such is the aim of this ambitious aspirant, who was once a Republican, but who is now too proud and aristocratic to bear that humble and unassuming title, without the gorgeous epithet of *National* tacked to it. Such is Henry Clay, who asks to be made President of this free and virtuous Republic. Will the people receive him as such? We hope not. We sincerely trust that there is enough of honest unpretending republicanism among us to ward off so disastrous a blow.

The National Republicans prate with a great deal of volubility about the unanimity of the convention, that assembled at Baltimore, to nominate Henry Clay, as a candidate, for the Presidency. Unanimity among the nationals! How astonishing that one hundred and sixty men coming principally, from the Northern Cities, for the avowed purpose of nominating Henry Clay, for the Presidency, should be unanimous!! Prodigious!!! Was this a convention to nominate a man of the nationals? Or was it to put Mr. Clay before the people *ex nomine*. If the former had been the case then indeed might the nationals boast? No man dared to vote against the nomination. What wonder is it then that Henry Clay should have been nominated, when the nationals met in Baltimore for that identical purpose. But every thing which emanates from the nationals is wonderful and prodigious.

It is reported that John Randolph has fallen in a duel with Mr. Crump, former Representative in Congress from Randolph's district

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We have seen in some paper mention made of the death of Stephen Girard.

FOREIGN.

From the Courier & Enquirer.

FIVE DAYS LATER from LONDON.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Sheffield, Captain Hackstaff from Liverpool on the 9th Nov. we have London dates of the 8th, Liverpool of the 9th, and Shipping and Lloyd's Lists to the latest dates.

It will be perceived that the state of England continues to be alarming and that riots and burnings are the order of the day. That the Lords will again dare to reject the reform Bill we cannot believe. Until that Bill has finally become the Law of the Land there is no reason to expect the country to become quiet.

Sir Francis Burdet has placed himself at the head of the Union Clubs.

That the Cholera has actually appeared at Sunderland we are inclined to believe is but too true. The Globe says "We learn with great pleasure that no *new cases* of cholera have been reported to the Board of Health; and we have seen several letters this morning from Sunderland and Newcastle, which deny that it is the real Asiatic cholera that has appeared there." And the latest Times says that but one *new case* occurred on the day that the latest accounts left that town, and adds that its existence there in any shape, is matter of doubt.

It appears that the spirit of disaffection says the Times; has extended itself in Germany. An order of the day has been issued by the King of Wurtemberg, stating that the events of last year, which had created disturbances in so many states, had not been without their effect in his diminions—that the licentiousness of the press had employed them to act on the passions and the imaginations of German youth—and that the officers of the army had been infected. He, in consequence, commands the Generals to restrain young officers from meddling with politics, or from frequenting societies where political events are discussed, or political opinions canvassed. This puts me in mind of the often repeated proclamation of James I. enjoining his faithful subjects not to talk on politics, or to discuss state affars, "which were things above their capacity." The order of the day at Wurtemberg will be as ineffectual as the neglected proclamations of England. A similar evidence of a new excitement in the public mind of Germany is to be found in the formation of a reform union in the free city of Frankfort, which has begun to petition for employments in the constitution, and the first step towards improvement for publicity in the sittings of the legislative body.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

HAMILTON.

The authority of Alexander Hamilton is so often invoked, and his name made use of by writers in support of vexatious, unnatural and oppressive resirictions on commerce, that we have really become fearful that a large portion of the American people now believe that this sagacious and enlightened stateman did actually approve, and recommend high prohibitive duties on foreign imports. It is, therefore, our duty as faithful journalists to place before our readers the most deliberate convictions General Hamilton certainly ever expressed on these important subjects. They will be found in those numbers of "The Federalist," which are given in the edition of Hamilton's works published in New-York, in 1810, as the avowed productions of his pen.

General Hamilton brought to the consideration of these questions the same acuteness and practical sense that he did into his inquries on finance; and by a comprehensive and cautious induction almost uniformly arrived at sound conclusions.—It is truly remarkable how much he was in advance of the current opinions of his own day, on all topics connected with national wealth. He was not disposed to undervalue the labors of scientifice inquirers, or to denounce as "theorists," men who devote the whole force of their minds to the investigation of the principles of political economy. For he observes, "there is no part of the administration of government that requires extensive information, and a thorough knowledge of the principles of political economy, so much as the business of taxation." "The man," he adds, "who understands those principles best, will be least likely to resort to oppressive expedients, or to sacrifice any particular class of citizens to the procurement of revenue. It might be demonstrated that the most productive system of finance will always be the least burthensome.

But let us see what were Gen. Hamilton's opinions in relation to exorbitant duties on imports, and whether he really approved of forcing industry from its natural chanpels, to build up an American system of monopolies. In the xxxv. number, "concerning taxation," when alluding to the frequent temptations which might beset the federal government, from not having the power of direct taxation, to extend duties on imports to an injurious excess, he remarks, "there are persons who imagine that this can never be the case, and that the higher they are the more, it is alleged, they will promote domestic manufactures." But such an effect, he maintains, would be pernicious in various ways, and productive of the greatest inequalities among the States. But we will detain our readers no longer from his own excellent observations —they are copied from the same number of the Federalist, on Taxation:—

"Exorbitant duties on imported articles, serve to beget a general spirit of smuggling; which is always prejudicial to the fair trader, and eventually to the revenue itself. They tend to render other classes of the community tributary, in an improper degree, to the manufacturing classes, to whom they give a premature monopoly of the markets. They sometimes force industry out of its most natural channels into others, in which it flows with less advantage. And, in the last place, they oppress the merchant, who is often obliged to pay them himself, without any retribution from the consumer."

U. S. Senator from Indiana.—As some of our cotemporaries favorable to the election of Mr. CLAY to the Presidency, claim the Hon. JOHN TIPTON, recently elected to the Senate of the United States, we submit to their perusal the following resolution of the Jackson Convention together with Mr. Tipton's letter recommending E, A. Hannegan to occupy the seat in the Convention vacated by his absence.

"*Resolved*, That this convention do hereby appoint the Hon. John Tipton, Hon. Ratliff Boon, Hon. Jonathan M'Carty, Hon. John Carr, and General Samuel Milroy as delegates of the State of Indiana, to attend the meeting of the proposed convention to be held at Baltimore during the ensuing spring, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be run for Vice President of the United States on the ticket with Andrew Jackson."

"The President laid before the convention the following communication:

INDIANAPOLIS, 11th Dec. 1831.

To the Jackson Convention:

GENTLEMEN—Having been appointed to represent Cass county, and mingle in your deliberations, and now unexpectedly called off on public business; permit me to request that E. A. Hannergan, Esq. be admitted to take a seat in this convention or my place, *as the representative of the friends of General Jackson in Cass county.*

With great respect, your ob't. servant,

JOHN TIPTON."

After reading the foregoing the editor of the Evening Journal may as well write the paragraph headed "*Erratum*" which he so modestly recommended to us last evening. *Courier & Enquirer.*

DIED.

At his residence, in Davidson, County, on the morning of the 1st of December last Col. John Monroe. The dec'd. was a native of *North Britain*, but has been a resident of Davidson County, for nearly sixty years. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He was a correct and upright man and in his death society has lost a valuable member. The dec'd. was aged about 76 years. (*Communicated.*)

MARKETS.

SALISBURY, JAN. 7, 1832.

Cotton in seed	1.02½ to 1,75,
Clean do.	7 to 7½;
Corn	25
Oats	20
Pork	$4½ to 5,50
Sugar	9½ a 11
Coffee	16a 20
Salt	$1.25
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	6
Flour	$3,25

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 28.

Flour	$4½ a 4½;
Bacon	9 a 10;
Corn	40 a 50;
Cotton	7½ a 7 75;
Salt	65 a 75;
Iron	4 a 5;
Sugar, brown	7 50 a 8 50;
Coffee	15 a 00;
Molasses	35 a 37½;
Flaxseed	$1 50 a 1 65;
Wheat	80 a 85;
Whiskey,	40 a 00;

CAMDEN DEC. 31.

Cotton,	7 a 8½;
Corn, per bushel,	53 a;
Wheat,	75 a 80;
Flour, Camden Mills, bbl.	$6;
Bacon, lb.	10 a 13;
Whiskey, per gal.	40 a 62;
Brandy, Apple,	35 a 45;
Peach,	40 a 62;

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st Jan. 1832.

Lucinda L. Ames	C. W. Clarke & others
William Butner 1	M. or Alx. Lamb
Michael Brown	George Locke
William Burage	Mathew Locke
John Bringle	Charlotte Leyman
Jacob Barringer	John Leach, jr.
John Baringer	Daniel Lovely
John Billips	Daniel Lerch
Willie Cook	David F. Merary
Joseph Cowan 2	Rachael Murphy
James Coles	William Nagebt
Smith Culler	Wm B. Means
Miss E. A. Camreon	Charles D. Mahany
Major Carson	George Miller 4
George Crider	James M'Cracken
Elizabeth Crider	B. E. Martin
Willie Coats	John W. Moyer
Daniel Corl	John F. Miler
James Craige or Mrs. Mary Swink	Wm. Markland W. Merary
John Clary	J. Norton
John Dickey	James Neesan
Townsend Dickenson	James Owens
Henry Dowland	Ann Owens
Mary Dent	William Orage
Jos. E. Dobbins	John J. Oliver
John Elliott	R. Pardie
Anderson Ellis 2	Priscilla Peeler
Anton Ewalr	E. Porter
Thomas Evans	Anne Park
J. L. Edmonds	Thomas Phillips
George Fraley or Jacob Lyrely	Jesse Pinkston Williams and Rainey or
John Fraley	William Morgan
William Fultz	John W. Raynes
Burgess Garner	John Reed
William Gray	William Rough
Charles Griffeth	William Rainey
George H. Gheen	Esq. Rousseau
Joseph Graham	N. H. Rountree
John T. Gr[illegible]by	A. C. Smith
E. R. Gi[illegible]	Peter Smith
John Hart	William Strickland
John Z. Hammond	Chas. A. Stork
William Haden	Richard Shaver
William A. Hicks	James Smith
Washington Healy	Henry Stoner
Richard Haley	Sarah Smith
Mrs. Sophia Hampton	Isaac Scott
Christena Harriss	Y. W. Simpson
J. A Hall	Nancy Miller
Dr. W. T. Henderson	Sam Sears
John W. Hilton 2	Jacob Trott
Jersey Houck	Miss Mary Williams 6
Ezekiel Jones	Peter Whitman
William Judkins	Mr. Weasmew
N. Jones	William Williamson
A. W. Jiems	Elam Whitmore
John Johnston	Edward Wade
Robert Johnston 2	Charles Willis
Lucy Jacobs	Z. Warren
Peter Koon	Catharine Wade
John Kanup	Robt. Wood
W. Watts or L. Kerley	Philip Yost

5t7 SAML. BEEVES, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincolnton, N. C on the 1st day of January, 1832.

Jacob Adams	Jacob Link
Mary Armitage	Silas Murphey
John Anderson	Morma Maples
Jacob Arney	Elizabeth Murry
Paul Anthony	George Mauney
Samuel Bingham	John Neill
Henry Bess[illegible]	J. Norris
Henry Basinger	Caleb Phifer
Capt. Beam	John Pollard
Robert Blackburn	Jacob Plonck
G. B. Bartlet	Michael Quickel
Elkanah P. Coulter	David Ramsour
John Conyers	John Rocker
Daniel Coonrad 2	Charles E. Rathe
John D. Clark	Philip Rudasil 2
Samuel Cox	Matthew Stroup
William Cobb	John Stines
Andrew Derr	John Summet
Joseph J. Daniels	Wm. Shetley
Susannah Derr	George Seagle, sen.
William Duncan	John Sawyer
David & Henry Derr	Abraham Smith
Jacob Earney	Samuel Sullivan
Isaac Ervine	Wm. Summey
John G. Fritchey	John Scifford
Henry Fulenwider 2	Philip Sellers
Nicholas Fry	Anthony Shikle, or
William Fulenwider	Nicholas Hephner
Edward Ganung	Cap. Stogle
George Hoover	Jonathan Toole
James Hassel	Absolom Taylor 2
Henry Hoyle	James Taylor
John Hellums	John Vickers
Henry Hoke, jr.	Simond Wadford
Anthony Hollman	Anderson Wells
Sarah James	Jas. H. White
Jacob Keisler	Nathaniel Wilson
Abraham Keistler	Conrad Wagner
Michael Keener	John White
Wm. Little	Ezekel West
Isaac Lafever	Abraham Watt
Adison C. Love	3t7

C. C. HENDERSON P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. Carolina on the 1st January, 183[illegible]

Th[illegible] Brown	Tabitha Jacobs
Wm. Brown	Miss Lucilla M. Kerr
Henry Burke	Andrew Kerr
Elizabeth Ballard	——Lowry
Nancy Brandon	Thos. C. Leach
Sally Burke	Jno. Millhalland
Jonathan Brown	Jno. Miller
Peter Brown	Alex Moore
Rev. T. Brumby	Elijah Marlow
Pinckney Beard	Jno Mushat 2
Edward Burton	Geo. McHenry
Maris B. A. Brown	Hugh McLean
Mrs. Chipley	Geo. McKay 2
Rachel Campbell	Alex McIlargite
James Callahan	Jas. McIlargue
A. F. Caldwell	Abner McHenry
Pinkney Caldwell & Wm. McJimsey	Ham. McClatchy Wm. McKay
Ephraim Davidson	James R. Neely
Thomas Deaton	Wm. Quis[illegible]
Milus Dobbins	Matthew Roberts
Joseph Davidson	Wm. Smith
Ely Erwin	John Smith
Geo. Flowers	Thos. P. Simpson
Henry Folick	Jno. D. Walls
Daniel Finger	Alex. Williams
R. S. Gracey 2	Rachel Watts
Edward Ganung	Wm. Walker
Wm. Goodman	Adam Webber
Robt. Grant	Isaac Works
Alfred Guy	Jas. H. Wilkins
Miss Maria A. Gaither	N. Whitlow
Wm. Head	[illegible]ark
James Husk	[illegible] Young
Thomas Hague	Col. F. Young
David Hamilton	3t7

W. KERR, P. M.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber will expose to public Sale, at the late residence of John Monroe Deceased, on Thursday the 26th inst. the whole Estate of said deceased, to wit,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

containing 250 Acres more or less.

TWELVE NEGROES, men women and children,

Horses, Cattle,
Hogs, Sheep,
Corn, Wheat,
Oats, Fodder,
&c. &c.

One good road WAGGON and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A Credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is exchanged.

ALL those indebted to said decd. will make immediate payment. Those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 3t7

JOHN M THOMAS, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. BODENHAMER, }

January 3d. 1832

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail, in Rowan County, N. C. on the 29th December, 1831; a negro man named *Ben*, and says he belongs to Thomas Roberts, in Burke County, N. C., and was bought by said Roberts of Capt. Wiggins, in Granville County, N. C. Said negro *Ben* is about 30 or 35 years of age, common size; and says he left the Gold Mine in Burke County, on the 17th ult. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

5t F SLATER. *Sh'ff.*

Salisbury, Dec. 29. 1831.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY THREE OR FOUR Journeymen Tailors of steady habits, for which constant employment and good wages will be given

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, Jan 7th 1832. 3t

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

MY AUNT.

My aunt has many queer notions,
She never butters her bread;
She declares that the Butler murder
Are things not fit to be read;
She thinks that to flirt is a crime,
And especially with youth;
And she thinks the "Paradise Lost,"
Is every syllable truth.

My aunt has got to her spectacles,
Though without them she sees well enough;
She is very well versed in politics,
And thinks your poetry stuff.
She imagins that all the clergymen
Are as wise as wise can be;
She thinks that Pope is the Poet—
But there she agrees with me.

She dreams she can tell the mark that is left
On my cousin's lip by a kiss
And of all her antic theories
I am sure not to meddle with her.
She might tell the track of a bird through the air
Or the track of a ship on the sea—
But the viewless heart, not the visible lip,
The stamp of a kiss will be!

VARIETY.

Another Fire Kind.—The New-York Journal of Commerce states, that at Chaubert's exhibition, a few days ago, J. H. Paton, Esq. a gentleman of the bar, and a theoretical and practical chemist, actually went through with all the performances, exactly as Mr. C. himself did. Mr. Chaubert rubbed a red hot shovel several times over Mr. Paton's tongue face eyes and hair. Mr. Paton then went into the oven, which was heated to 550 degrees, and remained there one minute. He describes the sensation as being that of a burning heat upon the face for the first moment; after that, the perspiration started, and it was comparatively comfortable.

From the Whig
[Appendix to Cousin Sally Dillard]

A LAWYER BAFFLED

In some Court of justice in North Carolina, or somewhere else, (the "locus in quo" is not very material) a land cause was on being tried." The plantiff's counsel, a very nice little man, not at all remarkable for bashfulness or any thing of that sort, had proved, as he believed, every thing necessary to his obtaining a verdict, except the value of the land in dispute, (yearly value perhaps.) To prove this last, but important, point in the case, he called up a Dutchman of the name of Suber, who, with many preparatory flourishes he assured the Court would prove the matter to a fraction. The witness was sworn, and the following examination took place.

Attorney.—You are well acquainted with this land, Mr. Suber,—will you have the goodness to inform the Court and Jury what an acre of that land is worth?

Suber—It's about worth the *grubbing* of it.

Attorney—(Nonplussed, all disconcerted.) Well, Mr Suber, and what is the grubbing of an acre of the land worth?

Suber—It's about worth the *log*.

Attorney.—(Resolved to cl[illegible] the Dutchman this trial;) Well Mr. Suber, and pray what would you grub an acre of the land for?

Suber.—I woud' *grub* it for it.

A DIFFICULTY.

We find the following article in the Boston Liberator—it is a letter to the Editor.

Bait Gaz.

Macon, (Geo.) Nov. 16, 1831.

Dear Sir—I regret to inform you that our mutual friend, Mr. John Lamb, got into a difficulty last evening in consequence of receiving your laudable paper. A mob of unprincipled vagabonds assembled around his house, and violently took him out, and *tarred and feathered him!!* They then *poured oil on his head, and set fire to it!!* They next carried him *on a rail to the river and ducked him!!* And then returned with him to a post near Darraugh and Simms' Tavern, and *whipped* him!! They are now preparing your effigy, with the determination to burn it.

I blush for my native state, to think that such a spirit of opposition and bitterness could pervade our community; but I can truly say that northern men who reside among us, are more violent against the Liberator than our native Georgians.

Yours with respect.

SAUER KRAUT.

This is salted cabbage much used in Germany, is an excellent and wholesome article of diet, and cheap and effectual preparation for long keeping. It may not be agreeable to an unsought palate, but is much liked by all accustomed to its use, and the relish is as easily acquired as that for mustard, tomatoes, pickles, and a hundred other things that we *learn to love* in order to enlarge the circle of our enjoyments. Every new taste is a new pleasure. The following is the mode of preparation.

Shred cabbage fine and lay it in a barrel—first a sprinkle of fine salt, then a layer of a few inches of cabbage, and so on alternately until the barrel is filled, beating it down soundly with a heavy maul or pestle at every layer.

Eighty to one hundred cabbages and three pints or two quarts of salt will fill a barrel. Cover it with a head that will just pass down within the barrel, on which lay heavy weights. Some pour on the whole, after filling, a gallon or two of strong brine. After some time softening and fermenting it will be fit for use. It may be boiled with pork, or fried.

COUSIN TABITHA.

Suicide.—We learn from a letter received in this city, that John P. Bates, Esq. attorney at law of Anson County, by the use of laudanum, voluntarily put an end to his existence on the 5th ult. *Raleigh Star.*

A young fellow asked Dr. Johnson one day abruptly, 'Pray sir, what and where is Palmyra?'—I heard some body talk last night of the ruins of Palmyra.' 'Tis a hill in Ireland,' replies Johnson, 'with palms growing on the top, and a hog at the bottom, and so they call it Palm mi-ra'.—Boswell's life of Johnson.

FRESH,

FANCY GOODS!

A CHOICE selection is now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, selected by himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, bought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices, entirely for cash; consisting of

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, Baizes, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids; Merino for Ladies' Dresses, Bombazines, Circassians, Hosiery of all descriptions; Cassimere Shawls and Tippets; a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordering and Furniture Calicoes, Dimities and Ginghams, Paddings and Buckrams, Threads of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestics, Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongee and Crape de Lyons, Bobinet Laces, assorted; Sarcenet, Senchew and Florenteens; Swiss, Mull and Jacoret Muslins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and muslin Capes; Hatter's Trimmings, Leghorn, Dunstable and Navarino Bonnets; Sean Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, Gig mounting, Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Bagging, plaugh Mouldboards, best anchor Solting Cloths &c.

The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention. JOHN MURPHY.

—ALSO—

30 Hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, of the best qualities, very low.
2 Hhds. Prime Green Coffee.
20 Bags strong scented Rio. do.
Tea, Copperas, Madder, Spannish Indigo, Saltpetre, Lampblack, Raisins, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salts, Iron castings, White Lead in kegs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackeral, No. 2 & 3, Rice, Cheese in casks, &c. &c. 8:1f

CALL AND SEE J. M.

Salisbury, Jan 2, 1831

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in cash. JAMES HUIE.

All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence Robert Huie will attend to the business, or in his absence Mr. Reeves the Post-Master, will, who is author, ised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to LAMAR

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 85tf

SELLING OFF!!

COME & BUY

BARGAINS.

THE Subscribers, surviving partners of the firm of Kyles & Meenan have determined to sell off their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing.

Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stocks, would do well to call on them, they may depend on getting BARGAINS.

LOOK TO THIS.

The peculiar situation of the concern renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash.

ROBT KYLE, HAZL'T. KYLE, } *Survivg. partners of the firm of K & M.*

Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832 6 10

FRESH SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber has just opened a FRESH SUPPLY of Ladies' Prunella BOOTS, Ladies' half foxed do; Ladies' best quality of Seal Skin SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S Opera BOOTS, which with his stock already on hand, renders his assortment very complete.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Dec. 8th 1831 91tf

To the Public.

J. SCOTT & A W BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. &c. on the most liberal terms

Oct. 22nd 1831. J SCOTT. A W BRANDON

94

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

In Equity Oct. Term. 1831.

CHRISTIAN LESH Administrator of Geo. Hauser, dec'd. } Original Bill to subject lands to the payment of debts

T. Hauser, & others: }

IN this case it being shewn to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel T. Hauser, one of the defendants in this case does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, that unless he appear at our next court of Equity, to be holden for Stokes County, at the Court House in Germanton on the third monday after the fourth monday in March next and plead answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and the cause set down for hearing exparte.—Copy from minutes.

6:6 JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

FIFTH CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington 26th October, 1831.

THE Accounts of the Marshals of the United States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being in a course of final settlement, all persons who have been employed by the Marshals in that service, are requested to give information to this Department of the amount received by them, and of that which remains due from the several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed.

Oct. 28th, 1831. 8:5

☞ To be published three times in the newspapers employed to publish the Laws of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Patent Office, Oct 24th 1831.

APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby notified, that in future, no patent for any Machine, or improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office

By order of the Secretary of State,
JOHN D. CRAIGE *Superintendent.*
Oct. 24, 1831. 3 5

☞ Publishers of the Laws of the United States, will please to insert the above, three times, and furnish their accounts to the Patent Office.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st 1828*

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $3, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual prices 47

DOCT. GILES,

HAS removed his shop to the red office formerly occupied by his father as clerk's office, where he may be found during the day, and at night at his residence on the corner next to Mr Chas. Fishers.

N B He requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.

Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832. 4:7

A. TORRENCE

OFFERS his services to the public, as

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
FORWARDING AGENT.

He is provided with commodious warehouses for storing Cotton and other produce, and proposes making liberal advances when requested. He will occupy one of the Brick Tenements East of the Planter's Hotel. A constant supply of

GROCERIES

will be kept on hand, and all orders from the country punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, Dec 1st 1831. 600

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON,
DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henly & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House, of Mr Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's, & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

2tf JOHN H. HENLY,
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT

New Goods!

DANIEL H CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

600

W. J. JONES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House

October 8th, 1831. 92tf

VALUABLE

Catawba Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a petition filed in the Court of Equity for Lincoln county, by Isaac W Hoyne, Harriet Eloisa and Sarah Hoyne, infants, by their Guardian, and in obedience to a decree of said Court, I shall sell, at Public Auction, before the Court House door in Lincolnton, on the 17th day of January next, (being Tuesday of the County Court,) a valuable Tract of Land, lying in said county near the Buffalo Shoals, on the Catawba river, containing about 220 acres.

The above land is represented to be first rate as to soil, and well timbered, with a small improvement, and about 25 or 30 acres of fresh cleared ground.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to view the premises, and attend the sale

Conditions.—one and two years credit bond and approved security required.

By order of the Court.

JNO. D. HOKE. *Clerk and Master*
Nov 15, 1831 6:5

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. TERM, 1831.

CHRISTOPHER HEDRICK & Margaret his wife Nancy Billings, Christian Billings and Elizabeth Billings by her next friend Michael Billings *vs.*

David Billings, John Smith & Frederick Billings, Executors of Frederick Billings, dec'd. Petition for division of Negroes: It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Billings one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is on motion, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said David Billings, be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House, in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso & set for hearing exparte. 6:9 D. MOCK c c c.

New & Desirable,

Fall & Winter Goods

HACKETT & LEMLY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York Their stock consists almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment, hear prices and judge for themselves.

November, 3d 1831. 96tf

To Saddlers

AND

Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits.

JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.

Oct. 31st 1831. 95tf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A W B in the concern (Scott & Brandon &c.) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply those who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description selling for Cash or country produce. In all instances the highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods. JNO. SCOTT.

October 22 1831. 94tf

All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded, also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO SCOTT, *Agent at Cheraw of* H. W CONNER & Co.

NOTICE.

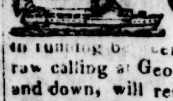
THE CERTIFICATES for thirty seven shares of the Capital or Joint Stock in the State Bank of North Carolina, in the name of Thomas Oakes sen. of Rowan County N C. having been mislaid. Notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WILLIAM W. LONG.
Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS OAKES, *sen., deed.*

12:10

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J B. C

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nicodemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailor.*

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO or THREE apprentices to the Carriage Making business, of good moral character, from twelve to sixteen years of age, will be taken by,

1tf HARRIS & SHAVER.

Salisbury, N. C.

GOOD WRITING PAPER

FOR sale here by the quire or ream. *Cheap for Cash.*